CONFELERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

at the suction yesterday and only before, for publication, the decisive step of expelling them from our country, this option had no or been rejused them, and many had mentioned. Exticles would astonish the "Jews," who appear to have and it is deemed proper to put you in possession of been piet'y well overslarghed in these sales. They were comparatively speaking. "nowhere." The Gentiles are Eald to have been the most successful bidders.

It is time something was done to put a stop to such exherbitant prices. But how the thing is to be accomplished we know not, under present arrangements. We hope some one will auggest a plan to put down extortion. We have written on the subject until we are sick and tired of it.

EESIGNATION OF Our FORREST .- The Charleston Courier says that Gen. FOREEST has tendered his resignation to the those of no other officer in the service, and has very justly ever accredited to the sovereigns within whose dominbeen regarded as one of the most efficient. The step has long they reside. Their only warrant of authority is war. been taken after mature deliberation, and is the result of the commission of their own Government; but usage serious disagreement between him and his ranking requires that these who have the full grade of Consul superiors.

# An Arabian Horse for the President.

The fine A atian horse presented to President Davis, which has been awaiting a passage in Nassau for some months, has arrived safely in the Confederate States.

The Bugle Born of Liberty has been received from the publishers, Elel & Swayze, Griffin, Ga. It is a neatly a gotten up sheet, and well worth the price-50 cents per

that city says :- "The siege drags wearily along. It is of their functions. On other grounds, however, various you win perceive by a permal of the enclosed copy of the tion. now more than three months since the enemy first set | causes of complaint subsequently arose, and in the case | notice addressed to one of them, Acting Consul Fullaroot upon the sandy and forever famous Island of which he ment of a position from which, contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, he may throw shells into the city, he is ns far as ever from gaining a foothold in Charleston .-The darkest days of the siege, we trust, have passed, and benceforward, with energy, vigilance and unfielding plack on the part of its defenders, the prospect for the old "City by the Bea" will day by day grow brighter.

Simkins, as usual, having the lien's share in the work. "There were no new movements of the enemy's ficet."

## Reduction in the Price of Beef.

and scarcity now .- Richmonat Disputch.

## The Kaleigh Standard on Joshua Hill.

Georgia - The contest for Governor of Georgia is between Gov. Brown, the present incumbent, a Mr. Gov. Brown's re-election says:

that the Destructives of Georgia are pursuing the same | agents within the Confederacy, that by delegating to funccourse towards Mr. Hill that was pursued by the De- tionsries, who reside among our enemies, the power to give \*iructives in this State towards Gov. Vance. We pre- orders or fustructions to those who reside among us.

The prediction of the Star lard has not been realiz-Standard is, we must say one that he need feel ground of, at compliance from that paper tish subjects is an act of hostility against the United States. the Andy Johnson and Holden sentiments of the sec- oberge of a duty in which British subjects are so deeply intions of those States, are endcavoring to disgrace Geor- | terested. gia as the tories of East Tennessee and North Carolina have disgraced their State.

The "Conservative" element in this State is never allowed to rear its head, and one of the main reasons is, from their Government to pursue a course of conduct in that no Standard newspapers are permitted in our regard to persons of British origin now resident within the midet, - Atlanta Intelligencer.

## Correspondence of the Telegraph.

months past. Having known President Davis since to his country. The President was, therefore, compelled to take the remedy into his own hands. wives since they were four years old, you will allow me through your coupling to correct this statement. The error were immaterial, but that it serves some men for age, still lives, and is, as he ever was, one of the wisest Upon the promulgation of this law objection was made country. How wisely did he judge?

was attracted by the beauty, wit and talent of his pre- the Confederacy, without the intention of returning to their sent sady. She was the daughter of Captain William Adams county, Mississippi. Colonel Kemp emigrated at Charleston, wrote to the Department as follows: to Natchez, at an early day, from Alexandria, Virgin- signify to you the views of Her Majesty's Government on ia. He was an Irishman by birth-the land of Curran this subject. the better days of his life were spent, Captain Howell | their domicil rendering them liable to such service. they succeeded, look at the President's lady, one of the not be very scrupulously observed. most-ace implished and intellectual women of the age.

ton—a name prominent in the history of Carolina and the United States. Mrs. Bragg's mother was a niece war, all who may fall into heir hands.

"To these considerations must be added the fact that of the chivatrous Colonel Towson, so distinguished in the persons who have been the victims of this forced enthe war of 1812 and 15. Like Mrs. Davis, she is an listment are forbidden under severe penalties by the Queen's accomplished and high bred woman; and like her too, proclamation, to take any part in the civil war now ragworthy of the noble man she calls husband. They are enter a military service contrary to their own wishes and only sisters in being born in the same State and coun- in violation of the tacit compact under which they took up ty. And the giorious old county of Adams may well their original domicil, but also to disobey the order of their hold them up to the Confederacy as her twine roses.— This their only relationship.

Very respectfully W. H. SPARKS, of Louisiana. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENSE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, RELATIVE TO THE DISMI. SAL OF THE BRITISH CON-ULS.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. FULLARTON. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. ) Department of State, Richmond, 8th October, 1863.

SIR-The conduct of the British consular agents in and that of the Confederacy, in relation to these offi-

When the Confederacy was first formed, there were in our ports a number of British Consuls and Consular Agents, who had been recognized as such, not only war Department. With us the country will regret to learn | der the law of nations these efficials are not entitled to that such is the case, as he has rendered services inferior to exercise political or diplomatic functions, nor are they form of an exequator; while Concular agents of infeobligation to treat all Governments which may be est of the enemy. of Consul Moore it was found necessary to revoke his

published dispatch of this Government. Attention deemed the selves justified in the much graver encroach- for Mobile under the circumstances already explained. was also called to that dispatch (which was communi- ment on the sovereignty of these States, which has been cated to the British Cabinet,) to the objectionable con- from them. Yesterday the usual firing of our batteries against duct of British functionaries in the enemy's country, It is not my purpose here to discuss the nature and ex- order that you may lose no time in laying them before Her those of the enemy, was kept up, the morters on Battery who assumed authority within the limits of the Confederacy on the allegia ce of Majesty's Government, in the hope that a renewed examifeceracy, thereby implying that these States were still persons of foreign origin r siding permanently within its nation of the subject, and a knewledge of the serious commembers of the Union to which those functionaries obligation of such residents, under the law of nations, to the two Governments may involve, will induce the British We are very much gratified to be able to state that cising unquestioned sway. Notwithstanding the grave struction of the law in their favor which has been sanction- with accomplished facts, that are too notoricus and too a definite understanding and agreement have been ar- character of this complaint, the President confined himrived at between the Commissary Department and the self to reprehending this conduct, and to informing the tion of avoiding service by departing from the country, de-Richmond butchers, by which the price of beef in our markets will be reduced to a maximum of sixty cents, and that of mutten to seventyfive cents per pound.—

The arrangement will take effect from the 20th instant.

It is believed that the price of beef in our markets will be reduced to a maximum of sixty cents, and that of mutten to seventyfive cents per pound.—

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It is believed that the price of beef in our markets with the reduced to a maximum of sixty cents, and the formulation between British Considered so sacred as to be beyond the war, and are considered so sacred as to be beyond the the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the discussion of any practical interest. I have been the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utimo. I shall transmit a copy of the 24th and 29th July, utim It is believed that the price of beef will not only thus be though this dispatch was published at the time of its subjects from service, he is instructed to state that "the fiscation laws passed during the pending war. The Gov brought into more reasonable limits, but that the sup- date, and was communicated to the Foreign office in Governments in Europe interested in this question will erament of Great Britain, on the contrary, has at all times

ply will be more regular and abundant. There will no London, Her Majesty's Ministers made the strange this desired execute to alieus manifested us abhorrence of such breaches of public faith, orger be a motive for holding back from market, mistake of asserting in the House of Commons that when nothing is to be gained by down so. The opera- Mr. Moore's dismissal was connected, in some way, were not muce refresedly a der instructions. It is scarce- ing over to its enemy money which it well knew would be tion of fixed prices, as in the maximum law proposed with alleged cruelties committed on one Beishaw, of space at Bible Ridge, six miles west of Greenville, on Sal in the Legislature, will no longer be to break up hoard. whose existence the Department was ignorant till the in repelling with decision any attempt by foreign efficials. The States of this Confederacy are emulous of examples of ing. Higher prices in expectancy produce high prices publication of the debate, and concerning whom no jesty's Government had visited with severe displeasure and | and on this point there is no room for discussion.

ad removed from office the British Consular agent at Mobite, because he had received and forwarded from Mobile, on an English man-of-war, money due by the State of Ala-Furlow and the Hon. Joshua Hill. The two former bams to British subjects for interest on the public debt of the grounds on which the President has been composed to United States. are regarded as Destructives, and the latter as a Con- the State; and that the British Minister at Washington, af- enforce it. Lest also the tollowing clause of our law, exempting public debts servative. The Milledgeville Union, which advocates ter failing in active efforts to prevent the remittance of this Majority should be missed into the error of supposing that from its operation, is extracted as a proof of the sacred iov. Brown's re-election says:

We believe that Mr. Hill will get the votes of all believe that Mr. Hill will get the votes of all believe that Mr. How there is no start and the cross of the president which has been rendered by these States under in the action of the President which has been rendered by the exasperation of the Example of fighting and those that are tired of fighting and the same tired of the same tired of fighting and the same tired of fighting and the same tired of the same the disaffected, and those that are tired of fighting, and charge of a plain duty to British subjects, which happen- sular agents, you are requested to use an early occasion them : want peace on only forms that we can get it. We fear ed to be distasteful to the United States. A copy of the for giving con explanation to M. Drayn de L'Huys as. "Provided, further, that the provisions of this act shall the vote of that chas in some parts of the State will dispatch on this subject communicated to the British Gov- will obviate all risk of misapprehen i.m. erement is crolosed, and you will perceive that the action of the President was marked by extreme forbearance, and Is it possible that there are persons in Georgia who was the persons in Georgia who was t profession that their vote in Some parts of the State will be large. It is plain in the first the last transfer of the State will be large. It is plain in the first the last transfer of the State will be large. It is plain in the first transfer of the State will be larged to the State will be seen to the first transfer of the State will be seen to the first transfer of the State will be seen to the first transfer of the State will be seen to the first transfer of the State will be seen to the first transfer of the State will be seen to the first transfer of the State will be seen to the first transfer of the State will be seen to the first transf

In b's answer to this dispatch. (of which a copy is also diet that Mr. Hill will be elected by a large majority. enclosed) Earl Rossel, while acknowledging the justice of ed, as there is every indication that the present incum- circumstances above explained, "had the character, in the wear, to say the wart a very dubious appearance .- | which British officials cannot promote with due regard to As the Standard w.!! have learned by the time this reaches it, the Destructives' of Georgia compose near-ly three quarters of the entire veries population, and of international law. The States of the Confederacy have the "conservative" element is nowhere. As the Stan-dard asks if it is "possible that there are any persons in and sacrifices to effect punctual payment of their debts to ty's proclamation and which would incur the severe penal-Georgia who want peace on pay terms," we answer, neutrals, and these efforts do not seem to us to be properly yes. There are some people in the counties bordering characterized as beingerent acts against our enemies. We characterized as beliigerent acts against our enemies. We

Within the last few days the President has been informed by communications addressed to the State and Confederate authorities by two out of three of the British Consular agents remaining here, that they had received insunctions Confederacy, which it has been impossible to tolerate. It seems scarcely probable that the instructions of Earl Russell have been properly understood by his agents, but we have no means of communicating with the British Government for the correction of misunderstandings. You are aware that Great Britain has no diplomatic agents accredi-Mr. Clisby: I read to day a paragraph in a news- ted to us, and that Earl Russell having declined a personal paper, very confidently asserting that Gen. Bragg and interview with Mr. Mason, the latter, after some time spent President Davis were brothers in-law. From Richmend to the Mississippi I have heard this for the six | dered pain'ul to himself, and was productive of no benefit

a fruitful theme for the abuse of both President and eighteen and forty-five years, and not legally exempted from military service. The draft was made, as stated in born in Kentucky, and reared in Wilkinson county, the field a large additional force to meet the advancing Mississippi, the county next above the line of Louisiana, columns of the enemy now invading our soil;" in other upon the Mississippi River; and everybody knows that | words all residents capable of bearing arms were called on his first wife was the daughter of General Zachary to protect their own homes from invasion, their own pro-Taylor. This lady lived but a few months after her You will observe, that the call was not made until after a marriage, when her bushand resigned his commission at year of war, during which it had been entirely within the the request of his other brother, Joseph E. Davis, of power of all foreigners to deport from a country threaten-Macon county, Mississippi, who, at a very advanced ed with invasion, if they preferred not to share the common

and most honorable men I ever knew. His young by several foreign Consuls to its application to the subjects brother was his idel. He knew he had abilities of the of their sovereigns, and the President directed that its profirst order, and induced him to leave the army and enter | visions should not be so construed as to impose forced milanother field which promised a wider scope for his itary service on mere sejourners, or temporary residents, talents, and a promise of greater usefulness to his but only on such as had become citizens of the Confederacy de jure, or had rendered themselves liable, under the laws of nations, to be con-idered as citizens de facto by hav-In a few years he became emment in Mississippi, and ingestablished themselves as permanent residents within native country.

To this very liberal interpretation of the law in favor o Howell, son of a former Governor of New Jersey, and foreign residents, it was not supposed that objection could Margaret Kemp, the daughter of Col. Jas. Kemp, of be taken, but on the 12th November, 1862, Consul Bunch, " I have now received the instructions of Earl Russell to

and Cleburn-and a nobler son than Colonel Kemp "I am desired to lose no time in remonstrating strongly she never gave to the world. Colonel Kemp accumu- sgainst the forcible enlistment of British subjects, and to lated a large, very large fortune, and though he has say that such subjects domiciled only by residerce in the been in the grave year half a century, his to-day is but the military service of those States by virtue of an ex post another name for chivalry and high honor. When all facto law, when no municipal law existed at the time of

was unfortunate in business, when his lady, who still foreigner may reside to pass such an ext post facto law, if "It may be competent for a State in which a domiciled survives him, nobly surrendered her patrimonial estate, at the same time an option is offered to foreigners affected which, being in the State of Louisiana, was her's, and by it to quit, after a reasonable period, the Territory, if not mable for the debts of her husband. These it paid, they object to serve in the armies of the State, but with and then commenced the struggle of the parents to rear out this option such a law would violate the principles of a large family, with very limited means. How well international law, and even with such an option, the comity heretofore observed between independent states would

"The plainest notions of reason and justice lorbid that Mrs. General Bragg is also a native of Adams coun- a foreigner admitted to reside for peaceful and commerty, Mississippi; her father was Richard Galliard Ellis, should be suddenly and without warning compelled by the also a native of the same county, to which his parents State to take an active part in hostilities against other emigrated before the revolution of '76, from South States, which, when he became domiciled, were members Carolina; His mother was a Galliard, from Charles. of one and the same Confederacy; which States, moreover,

Government confidently hope and expect that no further of the Department by official communications from the munication between Consular Agents, residing To GEN. S. Cooper: occasion for remonstrance will arise on this point,"

a similar one from Censul Moore dated on the 14th Nevem for the State of Alabama, addressed a communication to ges the hope, (which Her Majesty's Government cannot pieces of artillery, pursued us We skirmished with them ber,) notwithstanding the very questionable assumptions, Consul Magee, at Mobile, informing him that that State but regard as reasonable, and which he is, therefore, con- all the way, and fought them four hours at Byhalia and both of law and fact, contained in i, b cause there seemboth of the both of law and fact, contained in i, b cause there seemboth of the both of law and fact, contained in i, b cause there seemboth of the both of law and fact, contained in i, b cause there seemboth of the both of law and fact, contained in i, b cause there seemboth on the State bonds to the amount of some of transmitting and retired after burning wast. Our loss is considerable, but the Government will choose some other mode of transmitting and retired and retired and retired and retired and the contained in i, b cause there seemboth on the State bonds to the amount of some of the contained and retired and retired and retired after burning wast. Our loss is considerable, but the ground of some of the substantial point at issue between the two governments, and discussion could, therefore, serve no useful forty thousand pounds sterling; that this interest was pay-the Confederary, should be allowed a reasonable time to whether the B. n's would be all wed to place in the hands instructions to those who reside among us. exercise the option of departing from the country, if un of the Cou ul, is coin, the sum necessary, for t-ansmission We have endeavored to get a schedule of prices obtained at the successful of the Country, if under the control of the Country is an expense of the State, for the purpose at the successful of the Country is an expense of the State, for the purpose of the successful of the Country is an expense of the State, for the purpose of the successful of the country is an expense of the State, for the purpose of the successful of the country is an expense of the successful of the country is an expense of the successful of the country is an expense of the successful of the country is an expense of the successful of the country is an expense of the successful of the country is an expense of the successful of the country is an expense of the successful of the country is an expense of the country. the causes which have produced this result, that you to their appeal to this Government for the exercise of the ask if Her Maj say's steam bip Rinaldo could not be seat dence would be agreeable to this Government. This intimay have it in your power to correct any misrepresent comity between the specie and take it to Havanna to mation has been given in order to avoid any difficulty tations on the subject. To this end, it is necessary to volved in this subject, while Great Britain was persistent be forwarded theree by the Consul General of Great Britain which might result from the doubtful position of Mr. Cridreview the whole course of the British Government, ly refusing to recognize the independence which a one to London. could justify the appeal

his ce the date of these two letters, numerous requests Majesty's thip "Vesuvius," and was accompanied by a sul. have been made by British onsular efficials for the inter- certificate of the President of the Bank stating that the position of this Government in behalf of persons, alleged to be British subjects wrongfully subjected to draft. He-each five thousand dollars, together \$155,000. \* \* \* \* is lief has always been afforded when warranted by the fac s | for the purpose of paying does to British subjects from the but it soon became known that these gentlemen regarded State of tlabama, and is the property and belongs to the by the Government of the United States, which was their own certificates a conclusive evidence that the per- subjects of her Britanic Maj sy. then the authorized agent of the several States for that sons named in them were exempt from military service, purpose, but by the State authorities themselves. Un- and that these certificates were treely issued on the simple | the Bank as agent of the State of Alabama, to W. W. Scrimaffidavit of the interested parties Thus Consul Moore was getur, Esq., Manager of the Urion Bank of London, dideceived into claiming exemption for two men who were recting its apple repriation to the payment the interest by you in the hands of Earl Russell. proven to be citizens of the Contederacy, and to have been due to British and other forei n holders of the State Ronds, lend-owners and voters for a series of years prior to the with a statement of the dates at which the several instal-

Much inconvenience was occasioned before these abuses in London where they were to be paid. could be corrected, but they afterwards assumed a chape which forbade further tolerance. The correspendence of should not exercise their functions within the territory the noting British Consuls at Savannah and Charleston, that the Commander of the "Vesuvius" informed the Comof any sovereign before receiving his permission in the already referred to, a serts the existence of instructions from their Government, under which, instead of advising British su' jects to resort to the courts of justibe, always nor protest was made. Among the papers surexed, you rior grade simply notify the local authorities of their in- open for the redress of grievances, or to apply to this Govtention to act in that capacity. It has not been cus strament for protection against any harsh or unjust treat- self of his conversation with the Commander of the "Vetomary, upon any change of Government, to interfere ment by its subordinates, they deem it a duty to counsel suvius," written ofter the dismissal of Count Magee, and with these commercial officials, already established in our enlisted soldiers to judge for themselves of their right to exemption, to retuse obedience to Confederate laws and | have no motive for giving a coloring to his narrative, adthe discharge of their duties, and it is their recognized authority, and even exhort them to open mutiny in the face

tablished, de facto, over the ports where they reside, as This unwarrantable assumption by foreign thicials of governments de jure. The British consular officials governments de jure. The British consular officials ment on the sovere gnty of the Confederate States has been gave no cause of complaint on this score, and the President's order for the immediate de- whole or in part to British subjects, thus establishing the The Mercury of the 16th inst., alluding to the siege of ident interposed no objection to the continued exercise parties of the limit of

> exequator, for his disregard of the legitimate request of tion was expressed by the British Government against the to prevent it, by sending dispatches to Mobile, forbidding for inspection, and because of his offensive remarks the ground of this denunciation was his exercise of direct Consul Magne was dismissed from office for receiving and authority over subject matter within the exclusive territo-

> were accredited, and ignoring the existence of this Gov- aid in the defence of their own homes and property against | Cabinet to review its whole policy connected with those ernment within the territory over which it was exer- invasion.) because, as already observed, the liberal con- relations, and to place them on the sole footing consistent ed by the resident, and the indulgence of the Government | firmly established to be much lorger ignored. in permitting them, for many montas, to exercise the op- By the principles of the modern public code, dobts due this desired exemption.'

> to arrogate sovereign rights within our limits, or to inter- honor, and they accordingly retrained on the breaking out tere of their own authority with the execution of our laws, of hostilities from even the temperary sequestration of the representation exists on its files.
>
> Soon after that dispatch was forwarded, the President tations from any source, however exalted. This is the not till they had received notice of the confiscation 1.w was apprised by the Governor of Alabama that Her Ma- only point on which the President has had occasion to act, The excresse of the Droit de renvoi is too harsh, h w-

ever, to be resorted to without justifiable cause, and it is declared to be fer the sole purpose of securing a functioninlam, sir, respectfully. Your obedient servant.

MR BENJAMIN TO MR. FLIDELL.

DIPARTMENT OF STATE. FICHMOND, October 8th, 1863. Sir : - Your letters of the 1st and 3d inst. have been received. You inform this Government that, "under your He is no doubt as true a name as true a name at the Brown or any our remonstrance against the assumption of authority by instructions you have left it to be your cuty to advise Bri-Lord Lyons, defends the action of the British Government | tish subjects that whilst they ought to acquiesce in the serin the matter of the Mobile Consulate by maintaining that | vice required so long as it is restricted to the maintenance | the transmission of the specie by Consul Magee, under the of internal peace and order, whenever key shall be brought

into actual conflict with the forces of the United States, ascred by international sw against the attack of the most bent, Governor Brown, is to lected by a popular eyes of Her Majesty's Government, of siding one of the majority. The complement, will by the belligerents against the other." This statement clearly service so required is such as they cannot be expected to leaves no doubt of the meaning intended to be conveyed

flict : but is that event to throw down their arms and re-

ties denounced in the the neutral y act " In a communication from the acting Eritish Consul in Charleston to the multary authorities, he also has informon East Tennessee and No. th Cerolina, wao, imbibing termined so to regord them, and to discourage the dis- ed them that "he has advised the B. itish subjects generally to acquiesce in the State militia organ zutions, but at the same time he informed them in the event the militia recordly, in the hope that by the fortunes of war the mo should be prought into conflict with the forces of the United states, either before or after being turned over to the configuation law. it is scarcely necessary to observe that Confederate Government, the service required of them

> perform." It thus appears that the Consular Agents of the British Government have been instructed not to confine themselves plighted tain. to an appeal for redress, either to courts of justice or to this Government, whenever they may conceive that grounds exist for complaint against the Confederate authorities in their treatment of British subjects, (an appeal which has in spects in which the State of Alabama can be regarded by no case been made without receiving just consideration,) but they assume the power of determining for themselves whether entisted soldiers of the Confederacy are properly bound to its service; that they even arregate the right to interfere directly with the execution of the Confederate engaged in lawful war against the United States. An examination of the effect of either of these relations upon throw down their arms in the face of the enemy.

This assumption of jurisdiction by foreign chicials with in the territory of the Confederacy, and this encreachment on its sovereignty cannot be telerated for a mement, and the resident has and no hesitation in directing that all

am directed, therefore, by the President to communicise any Consular functions within its limits.

l am, sir, respectfully, Your outdeat servant, J. P. BENJAMIN, A. PULLARTON, Erq , &c , Savannati, Gec.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. MASON CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Richmond, 17th June, 1863.

ject of Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls, resident within a manisestation of displeasure. the Confederacy, as explained in that dispatch.

not to this Government. Er. Cridland assured me that the ted to the Government of our enemies has not only assum pose any objection to his going to Mobile to transact busi- tained near the cabinet of our enemies, charged both with ness unofficially. He then said that he had called at the the duty of entertaining amicable relations with them, and office of the Whig to make a similar explanation to the edi- with the power of controlling the conduct of British offitor of that paper, with a view to the correction of the er- class resident with us. oneous impression creatested by its article, and accor | Ner will the application of the foregoing remarks be at announcing that it had received the assurance from Mr. termine the true relation of the State of Alabama to the

signed by Lord Lyons, appointing him Acting English Con- of official intercourse, whereas in the former the belligersul at Mobile." I append copies of this telegram, and of ent which enjoys exclusively this advantage is armed by

Richmond Whig: These, however, are not the only exceptionable features "I am directed by Earl Russell, to urge these several considerations upon you, and to add that Her Majesti's your attention is invited, have been brought to the notice ed in my preceding dispatch, of prohibiting any direct com-Governor of Alabama.

No reply was deemed necessary to this dispatch, (nor to On the 11th November last, the Bank of Mobile, as agent ernments residing amongst our enemies. He further indul- Miss., Cct. 14 -- Eleven regiments of cavalry, with nine

availed themselves of it. Nor was it believed that Her | On the 14th November, Cousul Magee replied that he had Majesty's Government expected a very favorable response sent to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at New Orleans to his choice of some other State than Alabama for his resi

The shipment was accompanied by a letter addressed by

ments of the interest would become due, and of the places So little doubt seems to have been entertained of the propriety of this transaction by all that were engaged in it, mander of the United States blockading squadron that the British Corsul had money to send by him, and no objection will find the account given by Commodore Hischcock himtherefore at a period when the Commodore could certainly verse to what was then known to be the view of his Goveinm at on the subject.

Under there circumstances, the , 'Vesuvius' received and England, and, as stated in the public journals, paid in Confederate States are not bound to recognize at author -

It now appears, that no sooner was the futention of making this remittance communicated to Her Britannic Majthe shipment. They, however, failed to arrive before the Theen facts of a character so grave as to have attracted States. attempted under instructions alleged to have constated the earnest attention of the President, and it is my duty to apprist you of the conclusions at which he has arrived, in servant, umits, (casy as would be the task of demonstrating the plications which the present anomalous relations between

The menace here implied would require no answer if it example of its own high negard for public honor by paydividends of their public debt due to their enemies. It was passed by the United States on the 6th August, 1861, that | they consented to the temporary sequestration of the prop. patched to neutral ports. erty of their enemies, and even then the sequestration was

not extend to the stocks or securities of the Confederate Government or any of the States of this Confederacy, held or owned by any alien enemy, or to any dobt, obligation or sum due from the Confederate Government, or any of the States to such alien enemy." (Sequestration law of Con federate States, passed 50th Ang., 1861 )

Such being the obligations imposed on States in regard to the payment of public debts towards even their enemies, no desper reproach can stein their name than the refusal to do justice to neutral creditors. The observance of plighted sublic faith concerns mankied at large; in it all nations have a common interest; and the helligerent who preverts the weapons of legitimate warfare into an instru mentality for forcing his enemy to dishonor his obligations and incur the repreach of being faithless to his engagements, wages a piratical and not an honorable warfare, and becomes hostis generis humani. Public honor is held maievolent foe, and as susceptible of less only by the re-

creancy of its possessor. What possible lawful interest could the United States Your correspondence with the Covernor of Georgia have in preventing the remittance of the specie due to the creditors of the State of Alabama? Blockades are allowed by the law of he lone as a means of enforcing the submis "under instructions, you have fest yoursel compelled to son of an enemy by the destruction of his commerce, the advise those drafted to acquietce out called from their exhaustion of his resources and consequent forced abanhomes or to meet the Unned States forces for a that come donment of the struggle. The remittance of the specie in the present case, far from retarding these legitimate objects, tended on the contrary to promote them by the di version of the money from application to military purposes. The Unite ' States could not have desired that the king. specie should to main within the Confederacy save with one of two motive: 1st, to dishonor the state of Alabama by giving color s the reproach that it was regardless of pub ne faith, and . I this comment has already been made; or ner would come within the reach of spoliation under i the desire to enrich itself, by plunder, at the expense of would be such as British subjects could not be expected to neutral creditors, is as little consonant with respect for dred prison rs. More prisoners are coming. public law and the rights of neutrals, as the purpose forcibly to prevent the state of Alabama from redeeming its

be justly entitled, it is certain that there are but two as- Yankee huts. Her Majesty's Government. Alabama is either one of the States of the former Union engaged in armed rebellion against the regitimate authority of the United States, or is an independent Sta e, and a member of this Confederacy the facts connected with the dismissal of Consul Magee and the appointment of Mr. Cridiand, will now be presented in vindication of the action which the President doesns it his

duty to take on this subject. 1. It the British Government think proper to assume (al-Consuls and Consular Agents of the British Government be | though the contrary is deemed by this Government to be notified that they can no longer be permitted to exercise stally established by convincing reason and victorious arms) their functions or even to reside within the limits of the that the State of Alabama is still one of the United States, hen the Government of the United States is bound towards Great Britain, as well as to all other neutral nations, cate to you this order, that you promptly depart from the to render all legitimate aid in the collection of their just Confederacy, and that in the meantime you ceas; to exer- claims against that State. Although by the Constitution of the United States is Government may be without power to enforce the payment of a debt one to so eign subjects or Powers by an un thing State, none can doubt its daty to in erpose no one fuction to the payment of such debt; and no more legi ima e ground or compraint could be afforded to Great Britain against the Governmen of the United paymen of a just cebt due by Ambama to the subjects of Great critate in this aspect of the case, therefore, the B. itish efficials at a obite were doing a uty which ought to have been equally accep able bold to the United States Ser :- Since my No. 24, of 6th inst., further information and Great Britian, when they faciliated the transmission of has reached the Department, illustrating most fercibly the | funds by that State for that purpose to England, where the necessity for the action taken by the President on the sub- debt was made ; ayable, and merited applause rather than

2. If, on the contrary, the State of Alabama be regarded On the 1sth of May, Mr. Cridiand, who had occasionally (as in right and fact she really is) an independent State en: graphed to Leavenworth that from one thousand to on board, putting out the fires, and killing Ensign Howard acted as Consul in Bichmond, during temporary absences | gaged in war against the United States, as a foreign eneof Consul Moore, sought an interview at the Department, my, then the President cannot refram from observing that and on being admitted, called my attention to an article in the action of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washingthe Richmond Whig of that date, which announced that Mr. | ton savored on this occasion rather of unfriendly co-opera-Cridland was about to depart for Mobile with the commis- tion with an enemy than of just observance of neutral obsion of Consul, and that he was accredited to Mr. Lincoln, ligations. For in this view of the case, a Minister accredit stement was erroneous that he was going to Mobile as |ed the exercise of authority within this Confederacy, witha private individual, unefficially, to look after certain in- out the knowledge or consent of its Government, but has terests of the British Government that had been left uppro- done so under circumstances that rather aggravate than tected by the withdrawal of Consul Magee. He further calliate the offense of disregarding its sovereign rights .stated that as he was going there unofficially he had not His action further conveys the implication that this Conconceived that there was any impropriety in doing so with- federacy is subordinate to the United Sta es, and that his out communicating his intention to the Department, and credentials, addressed to the Government at Wachington, toped that tuen was my own view of the matter. I in-formed him that all neutral residents were at liberty to his regarding these States as an appendage of the country travel within the Confederacy and to transact their busi- to which he is accredited. Nor will lier Majesty's Govness without other restrictions than such as the military enment fail to perceive that, in no sense can it be considauthorities found it necessary to impose for the public | ered consonant with the rights of this Government, or with safety, and that this Department saw no reason to inter- gentral obligations that a public minister should be main-

dingly on the next day an article appeared in that journal all impaired if Her Majesty's Government declining to de-Cridiand that he was going to Mobile "to look after Bri- United States, choose to consider that question as still in tish interests in that quarter in an unofficial way," and that obeyance and to regard the State as simply a bolligerent he was "without commission from the Queen or exequator | whose ulterior status must await the event of the war. In tais hypothesis, the objection to delegating authority over I was, therefore, quite surprised at receiving from the British officials residing with us, to a minister charged with Secretary of the Navy official communication of a telegram the duty of rendering himself acceptable to our enemies received by him from Acmiral Buchanan, informing the is still graver than would exist in the case of hostile nasecretary that Mr. Cridiand had been officially introduced tions equally recognized as independent by a neutral powto him by the French Corsul as Acting English Consul at er. For in the latter case the parties would have equal Mobile, and had shown the Admiral "an official document ability to vindicate their rights through the usual channels

the two articles above referred to, extracted from the the neutral with additional power to inflict injury on his The President has, in the facts already recited, seen re-

within the Cenfederacy, and the functionaries of their gov-

Finally, and in order to prevent any further misnuderstanding in Mr. Cridiana's case, that gentleman has been informed that he cannot be permitted to exercise Consular functions at Mobile, and it has been intimated to him that and, who is looked on here as a private individual, and who | batteries continues steady. No response from the enemy The specie was not conveyed by the Rinaldo, but by her in A abama represents himself as "Acting English Con-

The President is confident that Her Majesty's Government will render fall justice to the motives by which these measures are prompted, and will perceive in them a man- Nothing new this morning. ifestation of the earnest desire entertained by him to prevent the pessibility of any unfortunate complications having a tendency to impair the amity which it is equally the interest and the desire of this Government to cherish with that of Great Britain. The President wishes a copy of this dispatch to be placed

J. P. PENJAMIN, Secretary of State. Hon. James M. Mason, &c., &c., Lordon.

> BARL RUSSELL TO MR. MRSON. FOREIGN OFFICE. Aug. 19th, 1863.

J. M. MASON, Esq., &c., &c : Sir-In reply to your letter of the 24th and 29th ultimo, have to state to you that Mr. Acting Consul Magee failed in his duty to Her Majesty, by taking advanting of the presence of a ship-of-war of Her Majesty at Mobile to traitmit specie to England. This transaction had the character in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government of aiding one of the belligerents against the o her.

Laying saide, however, this question of the conduct of Mr. Acting-Cousui Magee, of which Her Majesty is the sole judge, I am willing to acknowledge that the so-styled to derived from Lord Lyons, Her Majeriy's Minister at

Washington. But it is very desirable that persons authorized by Her Majesty should have the means of representing at Richmond, and elsewhere in the Contederate States, the interesty's Minister at Washington than he took active measures ests of British subjects, who may be in the course of the war grievously wronged by the acts of subordinate offi cers. This has been done in other similar cases of States action as Consul until he had submitted his commission duet to be used on the high seas by a merchant vessel; and departure of the "Vesuvius" with the specie, whereupon not recognized by Her Mejesty, and it would be in confermity with the amity professed by the so styled Confederforward ng it; and the vacancy thus created in the office of ate States to vards Her Majesty and the British Nation, if to night for Mississippi, by a special train. touching the conduct of the Confederate authorities in real jurisdiction of the Queen. It is deflicult, therefore, to British Consul at Mobile, was filled by Lord Lyons by the strangers at some description of the Queen. It is deflicult, therefore, to British Consul at Mobile, was filled by Lord Lyons by the strangers at the Queen. relation to two enlisted soldiers, as fully explained in a conceive on what basis fier Mej sty's Government have i sue of a commission to Mr. Cridland, and his departure agents appointed by Her Majesty's Government to reside in the Confederate States, and the authorities of such

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble (nigned)

MR. MASON TO EALL RUSSELL.

24 UPPER SEYMOUS ETREET PORTMAN FOUARE. September 4, 1863.

The Right Hon. Earl Ross L. Her Maj sty's secretary of State for Foreign Affairs : My Lord-I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's letter of the 19th August, ultimo, in reply to mine of

These dispatches of Mr. Banjamin, fu'l copies of which I | Before the battle of Chickamanga, twenty-seven I kelments have by his direction furnished to your Lordship, certainly of Yank e cavalry and mounted infantry, commated at 14, evince to disinc heation to permit any persons accredited 000, tassed Greenville, Tenn., bound eastward, with the agents to reside within the Confederate States, and as such Upon receiving intelligence of the Federal defeat at Chick to be in communication with the Government there. They amanga they retreated west to reinforce Rosceranz, and explain only (and certainly in terms of amity) how it has | were met by cer forces at London and Eweet Water and resulted that the Government of the Contederate States | were driven back. A portion of this force attacked our communication between such agen's and hier dajety's urday, 10th inst. Our men fought galantly, defeating and M nister resident at Washington, a prohibition, when I up- inflicting a severe loss on the enemy. Our less in the enderstand from these distatches, is equally extended to all gagement was fity killed and 200 wounded. Apprehenlike agents of foreign Powers and their Ministers at Washington. All communications to or from such agents are in son. Another engagement took place there and at Khea future, to be made through vessels arriving from or dis- town on Sunday, in which our forces flught desperately,

That it should have become necessary to impose this restriction, is, I am sure, a matter of regret to the President reaching our rear. Our men fell back to Zollicoffer until proper that you should have it in your power to explain demnify the sufferers under the confiscation law of the of the Confiderate State.; but the circumstances which the Yankees, heavily reintered, advanced upon them. have called it forth are under the control of foreign Gov eraments, and not under the control of the President. In regard to the suggestion in your Lordship's letter, that t would be 'very desirable that persons authorized by her Majesty should have the means of representing at Rich mond, and elsewhere in the Confederate States, the interests of 'British subjects,' which, as your Lordship states, loss is estimated at 1200 in killed and wounded has been done in other similar cases of States not recognixed by Her Majesty,' under arrangements for correspondence between agen's appointed by Her Majesty's Goverument to reside in the Confederate states, and the authorities in such States, I can only say, that if it be your lordship's pleasure to make this proposition in such form as may be agai cable to Her Majesty's Government, and not at variance with the views expressed in the dl patch of Mr. Benj:min, I do not doubt it would receive the favorable consideration of the Government at Nichmond, and I should

be lappy in being the medium to communicate it. I have the hopor to be Your Lordship's,

Very obed't serv't

J. M. MARON,

Special Commissioner, &c.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863. by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District FURTHER NEWS-OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA EL.C. Court of the Confederate States for the No. thern District

FROM THE REPPAHENNOCK-CAVALRY SKIRKESH RAPPARANNOCE BRIDGE, Va., Oct. 14, 1863. The bridge was badly burnt, and the rains are still smo-

direction of Warrenton.

of dismounted cavalry, acting as sharpshosters, in Jefferson county, wounding several and taking over three hun-The country from Culpeper C. &. to this point has been army has tallen back to this side of the Eappahannock.

desolated, and the negroes all carried off. Most of the hou-What ever may be the value to which these views may sees left unoccupied have been pulled to pieces to build The battle field about Brandy Station is littered with of the sick.

dead horses. Botts is again paroled to appear at Richmond.

LATE NORTHELD AND WISTERN NEWS-GUERRIL. LAS AT WORK IN MISSOURI.

FIGHMOND, Va., Oct. 15, 1863. The Petersburg Express of to-day has extracts from the New York World, of the 12 h inst.

ports from Wheeler and Wharton. A telegram from Mashville, Oct. 11th, announces the arrival of 300 exchanged prisoners, captured at McMinr-quatchie Valley, 30 of which were loaded with amount-ville, and more were expected. The same dispatch says tion, the remainder with clothing and supplies. Several rival of 300 exchanged prisoners, captured at McMinnthat the telegraph and sailroad communication with the nundred mules run off and many were shot. At last ac

front is interrupted. A dispatch from Leavenworth gives the particulars of an already arrived, increments will soon be made to draye attack on Gen. Blount and his escont below Fort Scott, by the enemy from the front of Chattanooga. Rosecranz is three hundred rebels in Union uniform. His escort broke, The weather is cold and there is great sub-ring among the States, than a reprosition made by the Government to the and out of one hundred min saven'y eight were killed - troops. hote through lis head. Gen. Blount escaped, and me ting reinforcements below For' S oft, to k command of them and started in pu sait of Quante i. Quantieh's forces came day, in front of Chattanooga; 600 were killed and wounded. from Cowskin Prairie, McDonald county, Mo.

> Hunter, were marching on Fort Scott, and that he had tured. ordered Col. Weir to move all the force he could to Fort New Orleans, Oct. 3 .- A fight took place at Morganza,

> federates had fallen back on Gordonsville, or were a tempt. Bloody work is expected. ing some flank movement to get between Meade's army and East of Memphis, on the 11th. Result unknown. Weshington in a similar manner to Stonewall Jackson's The Stock Market on Tuesday was greatly excited. Gold movements on Pope over the same ground The prevail. opened at 152;, then touched 156, and atterwards fell ing impression seems to be that the rebels have gone to 1524. Gordonsville and Richmond, where sufficient garrisons may be left, and the remainder of Lee's army sent to reinforce Bragg and Beauregard.

> Another telegram of the same date says that it appears to be generally believed that the main body of A. P. Hill's corps has passed from the left to the right of our front, by a very large majority. Philadelphia gives Curtin eight pursuing an obscure route near the Blue Ridge, intending thousand majority, a gain of ten thousand on the voke of to make a demonstration on our right rear for the purpose 1860. Cincinnati gives Brough five thousand majority. of cutting off our railroad communication. Messures are progressing to give him a fight in that quarter. We are quite a threatening position in the valley of Virginia again, also prepared for an attack on our front. The advance of and, it was thought, they contemplated an attack on Mar-Hill's cerps probably commenced moving from Madison tinsburg. The movements of the rebels below Washington Court House on Thursday morning.

A mob at Jackson, New Hampshire, on the 8th inst. burned the hotel where the deputy Provost Marshal was stopping while serving notices on drafted men.

Gold in New York on Eaturday was quoted at 149. THE FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPI-DISPATCH FROM GEN.

JOHNSTON. RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 15th, 1863. The following telegram has been received :

MERIDIAN, MISS., Oct. 15th, 1863, The following dispatch has been received: OFFORD,

FROM CHARLESTON-FRENCH WAR VESELS OFF

THE HARBOR. CHARLESTON, Oct. 15, 1963 Two French war versels arrived off the bar to-day, and

signalled a desire to communicate. The French Conent will probably visit them to-morrow morning. Captain Hunter and crew of seven men, in a small boot, were drowned in the barber this morning. The firing from our FROM CHARLESTON!

t HARLESTON, Oct. 16, 1863. This is the pinety-eighth day of the seige. A grand review of the troops by Gen. Beauregard takes place to-day. Weather fair.

## PREES ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, Cot. 15th, 1863. The Directors of the Press Association theld a quarterly meeting here on yesterday. G. W. Adair resigned his seat at the Loard, which was filled by the election of Col. Hill. of the Memphis Appeal. The Superintenden of the Press Association presented

bis quarterly report, and all the matters brought before the

board were considered. The claims of the Winchester Balletin, Knoxville Reg ster, and Petersburg Register, were favorably acted on. The fourth resolution adopted reads as fullows: That the Superintendent be instructed to write to the publishers of such journals as have failed to comply with the terms of membership, explaining the object of the pledge of achesion and of the converight, and how beneficial the latter has already proved, and the importance of the co-operation of all the members of the Association to accomplish the desired entis; and it, after such explanation, any of them shell decline to comply with the rules, the caperintendent is directed to discontinue, after the expiration of the present-month, the telegraphic news reports. The lith resolution authorizes the Superintendent to extend to weekly journals the priviledge of using the comrighted items and reports on equitable serms.

The usual number of copies of the report of the Euperin tendent were ordered to be printed for the use of the members; and after a vote of thanks to Col. Thrasher, commending him to the respect and confidence of our editornal brethren, the Board acj brened.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, f et. 15th. The President returned here last night from the Army of Tennessee, and remains here to day. It is understood no change will be made in the Army of Tenneste. he leaves The telegraph line is working only to Dalton to day.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA-REPORTED BATTLE. GORDONSVILLE, VA., Oct. leth. iten. A savere battle is reported to have taken place last Wednesday, near Catlett's Station. The enemy retreated to wards Oacoquan, where ten thousand of Sedgewick corps were suddenly attacked by Gen Bland, and, it is reported. captured three thousand prisoners. Further particulars have not yet been received.

Seventy five more prisoners were brought in last night from Stephen's Springs. Small squads of the enemy are frequently picked up in the country recently occupied by them. Five lankee conscripts hailed the cars from the Rappahannock lest Wednesday and got at pard voluntarily.

> FIGHTING IN EAST TENNESSEE LYNCEBURG, Oct. 16th, 1263.

The Virginian has the following from East Tennessee onsular or other intention to raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Religions sive of a flank movement, our forces with frew to dender cutting their way through four Regiments of the en niv who were supported by artillery, who had succeeded in when they were withdrawn to Bristol. Our loss in both days fight is estimated at 300 killed and wounded. Name hers of the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Battle and several of the wounded have prived

The Union men of East Tennessee say that the Yankee On Wednesday dight the enemy arrived at Bristol. are reported to have advanced towards Abingdon yester day, with a heavy force, supposed eight or ten thousand. Joe Hooker commands in East Tennessee. Three regi ments of 'rennesses renegades have been organized, and four thousand refugees are following the Yankee army. The enemy destroyed no property in East Tengessec. as hey expect to noil the country permaneutly.

FROM RICHMOND.

BICHMOND, Cct. 16, 1863. The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point this morn ing, with dispatches for Commissioner Ould, and the mails, but neither prisoners nor passengers, except to Chaplains. Heavy rains have fallen to-day. What effect, if any, the rain may have or military operations in North ern Virginia, should it have extended in that direction, remains to be seen. All reports from that quarter are of the most encouraging character.

The bill to suppress gambling has finally passed the Legislature. It is reported that the gamblers in this only will close their banks and migrate.

TIONS-FROM BUSECRANZ'S ARMY, &c. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16th, 1st 3. The New York Daily News, of the 14th, has been received. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Elections are in doubt. The News believes that both have gone for the Democrate; the

latter by 7,000 majority. The Washington star says that on Faturday Stuart crossed Robertson's River and captured nearly all of the 100th New York, but the 5th Michigan made a charge and recap-It is said that firing was heard during the day in the tured nearly all. Kapatrick fost 150 in Sunday's tight. The report that Meade was compelled to descroy a large sincular There was a cavalry skirmish at Catlett's Station on that the idea held out by sensation reports that Megde is Tuesday, the enemy fleeing. Our cavalry pursued a body retreating precipitately to Washington, under pressure from Lee, who is following with an immense army, is orro necus, as all know who are aware how deliberately Mendo is changing his front to guard against any possible surpline from Lee, should be attempt a flank movement. Meadle of followed by Lec, who is in great force half a mile from the

Son hern bank of the river. Five bundred of the wounded in the fights of Saturday and Sunday have arrived at Washington, and six bundred

The Star of Tuesday evening—the latest—says that the skiffel matteriore by which Meade checkmated his actute adversary without loss of any sort to any appreciable extent, and placed himself on the other side of Jordan, and in a position where he preferred to accept battle, seem a to have considerably bothered the rebels. The charge of position inade by the Federal army was effected without the slightest confusion, and the stores destroyed or left behand would not make a car load. From Resecranz's army things are unchanged, except

that he has removed his artitlery from Lookout, where he The news from Tennessee consists chiefly of confused re- had ten pieces, and appears to have withdrawn a portuni of his forces. On the 5th, Bragg threw 150 shells, wound ing three men and killing one horse. Wheeler destroyed between 200 and 300 wagons in Secounts, Wheeler was retreating to the interior with heavy

> Roddy crossed the Tennessee on Thursday, with 1038 men, and made in the direction of Winchester. Hooker has sent a torce to meet him. Tile retels had a great fight among themselves on Mon-

Deserters confirm this. A letter from Fort Scott, dated the 5th, says a rebel force the night of the 6th, the rebels exploded a to: pedo moder Advices from Charleston of the 9th inst., report that or burned Carthage, Mo., that morning. Gen. Schofield tele- the bow of the Ironsides, throwing a great volume of water eight thousand rebels, under Quantrell, Coffee, Gordon, and and wounding two men. No damage was done to the vesel. The person who had charge of the torredo was car-

on the Mississippi river, on the afternoon of the 29th. The Federals were repulsed and driven to the river. Their loss A telegram from Washington, Oct. 11th, refers to the is reported at 1500 to 2000. Franklin has gone towards failure of Buford's cavalty to ascertain whether the Con- New Ibera or Vermillionville, with the 13th and 1 th corps Carso, Oct. 13th .- Fighting is reported on the Railroad

FURTHER NORTHERN NEWS-FROM EUROPE. RICHMOND, Oct. 17th, 1863.

A dispatch to the Baltimore American, Oct. 14th, P. M. says that Curtis is re-elected Governor of Pennsylvania by twenty-five thousand majority, and Vallandigham defeated The American of the 14th learns that the rebels are in

indicate the advance of Gen. Lee to the valley. Advices from Charleston, Oct. 7th, represent the fron sides as not materially it justed, but the correspondent of

the Times says that she will probably be sent North for repairs. Two De. ils to remove harbor obseructions have ar Liverpool advices of the 3rd say that the Rebel loan has

advanced five per cent under the influence of the news from Tennessee. Maximillian answered the Mexican deputation that he

would accept the throne on a free and spontaneous expression of the population, and guarantee the integrity and independence of the country. Cotton was buoyant.